

TELLER'S PACKS  
THE FINANCE BILL.Colorado Senator Objects to the  
Power Given to the Treas-  
ury Secretary.

## EXTENSION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Bimetallism Declaration Silly and  
Weak, Because It Means Nothing—  
Quay Case Further Argued.Washington, March 3.—The Senate  
held a better session today, adjourning early  
on account of the death of Representative  
Eppe of Virginia.During the session Mr. Ross of Vermont  
spoke in opposition to the seating of M. S.  
Quay, and Mr. Teller spoke in criticism of  
the conference report upon the currency bill.

## The Public Debt.

A number of private pension bills were  
passed during the day.The Quay resolution was then laid before  
the Senate and Mr. Ross of Vermont  
spoke against the seating of Mr. Quay. He  
stated that he had concluded that he had  
arrived at only after a careful study of the  
constitution and his argument was based  
entirely upon his construction of that instrument.He contended that under the constitution  
the Senate could not be called upon to  
advice of the President only when it occurred  
during a recess of the legislature. The Quay  
case did not, to his mind, meet this  
requirement.At the close of Mr. Ross's speech Mr.  
Teller of Colorado took the floor to discuss  
the conference report on the financial bill.  
He maintained that the Treasury Secretary  
had no authority to make the kind of a  
measure which he was proposing, and  
he was opposed to all the provisions of the  
measure, which he discussed in detail.Mr. Teller said he did not believe it was  
a good thing to extend the public debt,  
but he did not think the gold standard  
could be maintained without it.Mr. Teller asserted that no effort had  
been made in the last twelve years to re-  
duce the public debt but would there be by  
the Republican party. Mr. Teller asked  
why, with all the money in the treasury,  
it could not be used to pay current expenses  
instead of issuing bonds.Mr. Allison replied that this would prevent  
any evil effects from a possible endless  
chain, and was to prevent a drain upon  
the treasury.Mr. Teller said that the power conferred  
upon the Secretary of the Treasury under  
the proposed law was practically unlimited.  
He thought that except in extreme cases  
it was a mistake to give the Secretary  
authority to any official. He did not, there-  
fore, believe the Secretary should have  
power to suspend the issuance of certifi-  
cates. There was, to his mind, no reason  
for the provision for the exchange of  
bonds.Referring to the premium of 6 per cent  
on the proposed bonds, Mr. Teller argued  
that they would still be higher, because the  
holder could at any time get the full face  
value of them in money, drawing 2 per cent  
interest while holding the bonds, meantime  
paying no taxes.He predicted that under the operation of  
the proposed law the banks would control  
the volume of the currency. When they  
want to create a price or to control  
the currency, they will have nothing to do but  
go to the Treasury with their notes, get  
the currency and return them when they  
want ready, thus forcing contraction or ex-  
pansion at will, and thus, he supposed, con-  
trol the money market.Under this provision the banks would practically  
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PASSING FROM COURT.Law Professor Says Litigation Does Not Sup-  
port the Profession—Waning Power of  
Pulpit Deplored—Press Commended.BY ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL.  
Professor of Law in the New York Uni-  
versity Law School.New York, March 3.—Forensic eloquence  
is now at an average more than one case  
each on the court calendars. Few counsel  
are heard patiently at the Appellate Divisions  
of the Supreme Court. The eminent  
Judges of that high tribunal do not discuss  
their conviction that not more than a dozen  
men at the bar are likely to add by oral  
discussion any element of strength to a  
case as it is presented by a printed brief.Cases are prepared for trial now with  
more care than ever before. Surprises in  
open court are more rare, and the jury has  
lost much of the explosive and dramatic  
incident that used to characterize it. Ap-  
peals are so general and reversal for error  
so numerous that with the first word  
spoken in court the duel between forensic  
champions is for the record kept by the  
stenographer more than for the ear of the  
juror.Forensic eloquence is repressed by the  
formal restraint of counsel for the adver-  
sary of speech and transference of the just  
limits of an advocate's privilege. Our very  
ablest lawyers have been rebuked by the  
Court. Appeals in its decisions have been  
set aside without vote through undue in-  
fluence in summing up to the jury or ex-  
cessive zeal in cross-examination.A distinguished author, commenting on  
the Dartmouth College case, seriously urged  
that Webster's eloquence won a decision  
against right and reason from the Supreme  
Court of the United States, and that the  
Chief Justice himself was tricked by the  
orator, who said, "Dartmouth is a small  
college, but there are some who love her."However that may be, no serious harm  
has been done in these days away from the  
throne of logic, or to amuse the judges by wit-  
tisms or superficiality of any kind. The  
case is in the hands of the jury.But does not parliamentary eloquence sur-  
vive? Undoubtedly it does. But the  
modern methods of legislation prompt thedebates and from the rear platform of  
his special care on his various trips  
through the country, since our day has  
been flooded with a million of printed  
pages, the administration to the open door  
in the Philippines as a very proper jus-  
tification of his conduct, the open door  
in China, but Senator Foraker's announce-  
ment of a different policy shows that the  
protected interests and the trust have  
served notice on his party that Dingley-  
ism or something worse, if there be any-  
thing worse, is maintained over the Phil-  
ippines. I presume, of course, that the  
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measures rather than by hounding committee-  
men in private that by starting a whirl-  
wind of oratory on the floor. In State legis-  
latures men are expected to make and let  
the bill. The aim seems to be to make the  
election of some hideous partition and  
subsequent tool of the boss, a man safe  
and reliable and whose vote can always be  
delivered.Some of the most noteworthy efforts of  
present-day parliamentary orators have  
been against time, with the fixed purpose  
of exhausting the listening bodies of a leg-  
islature, seated in weary monotony and  
long-drawn-out discussions, in which books,  
poems and unending columns of figures  
and statistics have been read at the desk  
to a jaded and impatient audience to the  
great scandal of popular government and  
the mockery of free speech. The waning  
power of the pulpit is one of the most in-  
fernal signs of the times.The intellectual pre-eminence of the  
preacher has passed and gone. Pulpit de-  
clamations of our day often lack every ele-  
ment of real strength, being little else than  
dreary monologues and complacent soli-  
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as the presence of a Judge on an audience  
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market place. He was a survivor.  
Eloquence will never return, but it is not  
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organ now disseminates instruction and in-  
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